

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1880.

日八初月七年辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Banks.

LONDON.—F. ALGER, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 80, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAVAGE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MAZEL, MOSES A. DE MELO & Co., Shanghai. CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow. HEDGE & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, \$800,000. RESERVE FUND, \$190,000. Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

WILLIAM FORREST,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 10, 1880.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1860.

Established in Calcutta 20th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$933,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$465,250. RESERVE FUND, \$25,000.

HEAD OFFICE—39, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND. NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. HORNE BOYD,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, May 24, 1880.

COMPTOIR DES COMPTES DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th of 1848 March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, \$3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, \$300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LTONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW, MELBOURNE.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1880.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months notice 3 per Annum.
" 6 " 4% " "

" 12 " 5% " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation.

Hongkong, September 4, 1880.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 DOLLARS.
RESERVE FUND, \$1,500,000 DOLLARS.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KERWICK.

Deputy Chairman—A. MCIVER, Esq.

ADOLPH ANDRE, Esq. H. DE C. FORBES, Esq.

E. L. BELLIOS, Esq. H. HOPFUS, Esq.

H. DALRYMPLE, F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, April 28, 1880.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE just Received the following

New Edition "Wetmore's BOOKS.

New Edition "Wetmore's TELEGRAPH Code," greatly enlarged, \$50.00.

Ferguson's "Chinese Researches," 2.50.

"Great Navigators of 18th Century," 4.00.

Dr. Edkins' "Chinese Buddhism," 5.50.

Dr. Farrar's "Life of Christ," 4.00.

Winchell's "Predications," 5.00.

Moule's "Chinese Stories," Illustrated, 75.

Urquhart's "Electric Light, its Production and Use," 3.00.

Carr's "Quantitative Analysis," 3.50.

Walker's "Money, Trade and Industry," 2.00.

Sher's "Dictionary of Engineering," new edition, 2.00.

Mitford's "Tales of Old Japan," 2.00.

Bacon Righton's "China," 2.00.

Dr. Martin's "Essays on the Intellectual Life of the Chinese," 2.00.

New Skelton CHIT BOOK, 1.25.

Hongkong, August 9, 1880.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

M. EDWARD ELIAS SASSOON and

Partners in our China Firm, have been admitted from the 1st April last, PARTNERS to our Bombay Firm.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1880.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

WE, the Undersigned, having purchased

the Lease and Plant of the above

FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING WORKS, intend

carrying on BUSINESS OF ENGINEERS,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, &c., from

this Date under the Style and Title of

"PENWICK, MORRISON & CO."

GEO. FRENWICK,

ROBT. MORRISON,

Victoria Foundry, Wan Chai,

Hongkong, June 14, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed

AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD

OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879.

au14

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley

Street, lately in the occupation of the

TEMPERANCE HALL.

TWO ROOMS IN CLUB CHAMBERS.

THE DWELLING HOUSES—Nos. 31

and 33, WELLINGTON STREET.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, August 7, 1880.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s

CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$10 per 1 doz. Case,

Pints, \$17 per 2 doz. "

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

FOR SALE.

RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 6.

Situate at the Junction of the Mount

Gough and ABERDEEN New Roads.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 2, 1880.

se2

ANNUAL CROWN RENT, \$18.69.

For further Particulars, &c.,

Apply to

THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 5333.—August 13, 1880.]

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For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Prime "Young America" Cheese.
EASTERN CHEESE.

WHITAKER'S HAMS, Very Fine.

BONELESS CODFISH.

SALMON BELLISSIMI in Kits.

MACKEREL in Kits.

Family PIG PORK.

Prime MESS BEEF.

LAMBS' TONGUES.

CRACKED WHEAT.

CORNMEAL.

COB HONEY in Frame.

PEA NUTS.

BARCELONA NUTS.

UX TONGUES.

HOMINY.

RYE MEAL.

PECAN NUTS.

HICKORY NUTS.

POTTED MEATS.

BARTLET PEARS.

PEACHES.

&c., &c., &c.

Ex "MENELAUS."

A Involve of MILNER's
PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES
and
DEED CHESTS.

To be Sold at Manufacturers' Prices.

T. & D. HENRY'S GOVERNMENT NAVY
CANVAS, all Numbers.

FLAX SEAMING TWINE.

Ex "HOPE"
WOODBERRY'S COTTON DUCK, Nos.
1 to 10.

RAVENS DUCK, and

DRILLS.

COTTON TWINE.

Ex "RAPHAEL"

A Large Assortment of
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

DINNER SERVICES,
DESSERT SERVICES,
TOILET SERVICES,
BREAKFAST SERVICES,
&c., &c., &c.

Ex "ANCHISES,"

and

LATE ARRIVALS.

RUTHERFORD's Extra All Long FLAX
CANVAS.

RUTHERFORD's Royal Navy CANVAS.

RUTHERFORD's Boat Boiled Do.

Engines COLZA OIL.

English COTTON WASTE.

TOOK's Patent PACKING.

FIRE PACKING.

Horn's Boat RUSSIAN CORDAGE.

Best English Charcoal WIRE ROPE.

Galvanized IRON CHAIN, 3/16th, 1/4th
and 3/8th.

HOBSCOURT's PAINTS and OILS.

TURPENTINE. Copal VARNISH.

French POLISH. SOFT SOAP.

GARRET's Wellington KNIFE POWDER.

PLATE POWDER. Plate BRUSHES.

Billiard CHALK. QUE TIPS.

Metallic TAPE LINES.

CHEESE's Patent PADLOCKS,

THI LOCKS,

Cupboard LOCKS,

Box LOCKS.

FIRE GRATES.

Suspension and Bracket Patent Extinguish-

ing KEROSENE LAMPS.

RODGERS & Sons' CUTLERY.

Electro-plated WARE.

BUNTING and Bunting THREAD.

BUSSET's PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.

Royal Bristol GINGER ALE, in Flint
Bottles.

JEFFREY's India PALE ALE, in Flint
Bottles.

CLARET—Chateau THIBOEUF.

IRIS GRAVES, Pints and Quarts.

Chateau LIEBOEUF.

Breakfast CLARET.

HAUT SAUTERNE.

Sauvignon's White SEAL SHERRY.

Do. Amonillado SHERRY.

Do. Very Fine OLD PORT.

Draught ALE and PORTER, sold by the
Gallon.

STATIONERY.

BOOKS.

TOBACCOES, and

CIGARS.

JOHN

MOIR & SONS',

CHEESE & BLACKWELL's,

and

AMERICAN

OIL MAN STORES.

SHIPCHANDLERY

of

Every Description.

SAIL-MAKING and RIGGING,

promptly effected.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

Insurances.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 263,268

TOTAL CAPITAL and AC-

CUMULATIONS, 8th April, 1880.....Tls. 913,268

Directors.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

W. M. BOYD, Esq. W. M. MEYRICK, Esq.

J. H. PINCKEYSS, F. D. HITCH, Esq.

Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH:

Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,

68 and 69, Cornhill.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all

Parties for 12% for Interest on

Shareholders Capital, all the Premiums

of the Underwriting Business are an-

nually distributed among all Contributors

of Business in proportion to the Pre-

mium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 11, 1880. 10c80

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong

for the above Company, are prepared to

grant Policies against FIRE, to the

extent of £10,000 on any Building, or

on Merchandise in the same, at the

usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20

per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

The Undersigned are prepared to grant

Policies against FIRE to the extent of

£5,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored

therin, at current local rates, subject to a

Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

—

For further Particulars, apply at the

Company's OFFICES, No. 604, QUEEN'S

ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, August 10, 1880. au21

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above

Company, are prepared to grant In-

surance at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The Undersigned are prepared to grant

Policies against the Risk of FIRE on

Goods on Board Vessels and on Hulls of

Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms

and Conditions.

Proposals issued for long or short periods at

current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sum not exceeding

£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

Not Responsible for Debts.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE (HONGKONG.)

Position of the Company at the close of the

last financial year, the 30th April, 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.00

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....\$800,000.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE OPIUM REFUGE AT PEKING.

The report of the Opium Refuge at Peking for 1878-79, which is incorporated with the report of the Peking Hospital which we noticed the other day, is the record of a good work which is effecting much substantial benefit amongst the Chinese of that quarter. The refuge, the report states, was opened on the 17th day of the first Chinese month of Kwang Hsu, 4th year, (February 1878). It is a small Buddhist Temple, situated inside the Hata gate, immediately to the south of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission. The purchase of the Temple was effected of Dr Dudgeon, who owns it and for which the native Anti-opium Society pays a small rent annually. To make the guests' rooms inhabitable some outlay in repairs and purchase of furniture was absolutely necessary. The two tiers or halls occupied by the idols have not been disturbed. The building consists of three courts and the rooms will accommodate 40 or 50 patients. The Refuge is conducted by a committee composed of one member from each of the five protestant missions in the Capital. Religious services are held regularly each day by members of the various missions, each mission taking a fixed day. The Sabbaths are allotted in the same manner. The two men in charge are Christians, and are chosen in rotation from each of the missions and a change takes place every three months. These men also conduct religious exercises morning and evening with the inpatients. The native churches took up the subject warmly at first, and the members put down their names for a fixed amount each month, the representative of each mission on the committee acting as treasurer. This committee met once a month at the Refuge to receive a statement of the past month's working, examine the books, audit accounts, and generally to superintend the working of the establishment. A written statement of accounts was prepared each month and one copy forwarded to each mission. A large number of the foreign missionaries who take an interest in the anti-opium agitation willingly subscribed, either a monthly sum or promised to give a yearly donation to help forward the work. A large placard was prepared in Chinese by the committee, printed and widely distributed over the city, the substance of which is given in the report. When the Refuge was opened, numbers flocked to make enquiries or to put down their names for admission. During the first few months affairs went on very favourably; there were always a dozen more or less in the Refuge at one time. A good impression was produced throughout the city. Numbers of opium-smokers came to buy the medicine at the Refuge, seeking to throw off the habit at their own homes. Religious services were held daily, morning and evening. The various Missions sent the men appointed for their respective duties. A service was held on Sunday afternoon. In the morning the in-patients went in a body, under the escort of one of the keepers, to the adjoining Methodist Mission services. The keepers took their turn, as often as was found convenient, in attending at their own mission chapel further off. During the week and on Sundays in particular several of the foreign missionaries visited the Refuge. When medical aid was needed for any of the patients, the Medical Man either resorted thither or the patients under escort were brought to the Hospital. The native church was greatly delighted at the result of the undertaking. They subscribed willingly and liberally during the first month. Before a second call was necessary, it was found that the sales outside brought in a profit sufficient to meet all the ordinary expenses. The native church from this moment began to lag in its interest. One or two among the natives and foreigners kept up their subscriptions, but all the others fell into abeyance, not from any unwillingness to contribute but simply because no calls were made upon them, the revenue from the sales of pills becoming greater and greater. Then the report goes into an intricate and long-drawn-out explanation of how the black pills sold outside vied in popular favour with the white pills sold inside, and the complication this fact gave rise to, all of which is of absolutely no interest to the casual reader. The committee's rule to change the man in charge of the place every two months did not work well. For two months of the hot season there were no patients. Then a new proclamation was issued by the Committee. Certain changes were made after a year of non-success which it was hoped would place the institution on a firmer basis. The great mistake was rectified which was made at first starting of not having two or three Europeans on the Committee, although the expense put forward for it has some plausibility in it; there was a desire on the part of the promoters not to appear to interfere, and to make the Chinese managers feel that the Refuge was all their own. The institution being connected with the native Christian churches and the keepers Christians, it was supposed that the good of the Christian cause at large would be the uppermost idea and that all notion of personal advantage would obtain no place. Under the new system and provisions the Refuge has accomplished much good, as the statistics show. The number of in-patients for 1878 was 78; for 1879, 68. The largest number at one time was 13; the smallest 2. The number of pills consumed by the patients was during 1878, 20,000; the average number for each patient 263; the total number during 1879, 46,890; the average number each patient 680. The tables which show the extent of the habits are interesting. In 1878, 49 of the patients smoked 2 mace; 22 smoked 3 mace; 6 smoked 4 mace; and 5 smoked 5 mace, the average being 2 m. 6 c. Of the 68 patients in 1879, 14 smoked two mace, 27 smoked 3 mace, 16 smoked 4 mace, 8 smoked 5 mace, and 3 smoked 6 mace—average 3 m. 3 c. The table showing the length of time during which opium

had been smoked shows an average of 11 years,—the particulars being as follows: 4 had smoked for 3 years, 7 for 4 years, 5 for 5 years, 12 for 6 years, 7 for 8 years, 9 for 10 years, 7 for 15 years, 14 for 20 years, and 3 for 30 years. There is also much interest attachable to the tables given showing the proportion among those who were treated of eating and smoking. The figures show these facts,—30 smoked opium and ate the yin pash (extr.) the smoking not being sufficient to satisfy the habit; and 20 smoked opium alone. The next table shows the time spent in the Refuge by the different patients. The returns for 1878 show an average time in the Refuge of 28 days, that of 1879 an average of 1½ months, something of which kind was to be expected from the previous tables, showing the length of time the habit had been indulged in, &c. In 1878 the continuances in the Refuge were as follows,—24 men were 20 days, 50 men 30 days, 4 men 60 days, and in 1879, 34 men were 30 days, 30 men 60 days, and 4 men 90 days. Divided according to the field of disease, if we may use the expression, those who were treated mended thus: In 1878 there were from the province of Chihli,—Banmen (Manchus), 32; and Chinese, 28; and from Shensi, 8. In the previous year, there were 31 Banmen, 28 Chinese, from the province of Chihli, 14 from Shansi and 5 from Shantung. The out-patients in 1879 were 385, as follows,—native of Shantung, 25; of Shensi, 52; Chinese, 106; and Banmen, 202. In the previous year they numbered 225, making 610 out-patients for the two years. The only other paragraph in the report refers to the finances and is brief. It states that the foreign subscriptions for 1878 amounted to \$80, the native subscriptions to \$42, the profit on pills sold outside to \$100; in all \$270, of which there was expended \$220, leaving a balance of \$43. For 1879, the native and foreign voluntary and unasked subscriptions amounted to \$55, the profit on the sale of pills to \$183, the expenditure to \$213, leaving a balance of about \$20, not a bad report, it is remarked, for the first two years. The only other paragraph in the report refers to the finances and is brief. It states that the foreign subscriptions for 1878 amounted to \$80, the native subscriptions to \$42, the profit on pills sold outside to \$100; in all \$270, of which there was expended \$220, leaving a balance of \$43. 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THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 6933.—August 13, 1880.]

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

The widely expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manœuvres and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Trivior's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present record indicates by the number now issued, that it is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighboring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors." A paper on Dr. Legge's *Shu King*, by the Rev. E. J. Etel, to which a place of honour is deservedly given, is an excellent summary of the present state of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style, and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-yo, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the *Review*, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan—Australia, Calcutta, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorial with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to:

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR, COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS- SION AGENT,

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 23, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers as packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bond and silk Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Price Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 6 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chile, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guyana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Posting to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters, 10 cents per 1 oz.

Post Cards, 8 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence with the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 10 cents per 1 oz.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 5* cents.

Books & Patterns, 5* cents.

West Indies (Non-Union), Polynesia, Costa Rica, Guatamala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MacEwen, Fricke & Co.

American Newspapers and cheap Reprints, &c., choice Tobacco and Oregas.—Moore's VARIETY STORE, 42, Queen's Road.

Watches, Jewellery, Charts, Binoculars, Optical Instruments, Mortar Pin-cases, &c.—John Noble, agent for Negretti & Zambra.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsman's Repairs of all descriptions.—W.M. Schuster & Co., Gunners, Eastern House of Beaconsfield Arcade.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

LEGALISED TAIFU OF FEES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pallarey Boats.

Half hour, ... 10 cts. 1 hour, ... 20 cts.

Three hours, ... 50 cts. Six hours, ... 70 cts.

Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00

Three Coolies, ... 85

Two Coolies, ... 70

Return (direct or by Puk-foo-tum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.50

Three Coolies, ... 1.20

Two Coolies, ... 1.00

The Return. Fare embraced a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), ... \$0.50 each Coolie.

(12 hours) \$ Gap, ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cents.

Half-day, ... 35 cents.

Day, ... 60 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 pds. per Day, ... \$8.00

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 pds. per Day, ... 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 pds., per Day, ... 2.50

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 pds., per Day, ... 1.75

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-ku Boat of 600 pds., per Day, ... 1.50

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-ku Boat of 600 pds., per Day, ... 1.00

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-ku Boat of 600 pds., Half Day, ... 50

Sampans, ... \$1.00

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... 41.00

One Hour, ... 20

Half an Hour, ... 10

After 8 P.M., ... 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

STREET COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, ... \$2.00

One Half Day, ... 1.20

One Hour, ... 5

Half Hour, ... 3

Nothing in the above Scale affects private agreements.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China and Japan, as well as to Macao, Pekin, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcel may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.), Glass, Liquids, Explosives, Substances, &c., Metals, Indigo, Dyestuffs, &c., Meat, Fish, Game, Fruits, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become obnoxious or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the agent of Registration will record the address of the sender.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a "P. & P. Post to Europe," &c., which does not exist.

Most countries to which Hongkong corresponds have joined the General Postal Union or being probable that about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Borders and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns to British Offices 5 lbs if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

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Borders and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns to British Offices 5 lbs if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

6. The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of 20/- in certain cases provided:—

1. That the sender duly observes all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That the application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately after the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, or by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

MONEY ORDER REGULATIONS.

1. Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghaib and vice versa.

2. Small sums may be remitted between the other Posts by means of Postage Stamps